

South American

DEMOCRATIC IN POLITICS; PURE IN LITERATURE; AND PROGRESSIVE IN SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

BY A. M. BURNES & CO.

M'INNIVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

VOL. II.—NO. 24.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

The British authorities have made arrangements to seize as a treasureable publication copies of the New York *Irish World* destined for Queenstown.

The anti-Jewish petition presented to Bismarck the other day is in 26 volumes. The 225,000 names include those of noblemen, generals and officials.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives refused to pass a resolution endorsing President Garfield's Administration and instructing the Senators from that State to vote to confirm his appointments.

JAY GOULD has purchased of Col. Thomas A. Scott the controlling interest in the Texas & Pacific Railroad and succeeds the latter as President of the company. Mr. H. M. Hoyle has been chosen Superintendent.

DAVENPORT and Rock Island suffered great loss from the rise in the Mississippi on the 14th, caused by the ice gorge. All along the river fronts and the adjacent low lands the water was from one to five feet deep.

The Denver *Republican* is informed that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company intend importing 10,000 French laborers and a corps of French engineers to work on the extensions of the air-line in Mexico and Utah.

MAYOR-ELECT MEANS, of Cincinnati, who was elected on a temperance and general reform platform, has given out that he will begin the work of reforming the city by closing the saloons on Sundays between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

SOPHIE PROKOFFSKY, Roussakoff, Khatseff, Jellaboff, and Michaeloff, the Russian nihilists condemned for connection with the recent assassination, were hanged at St. Petersburg on the 13th, in the presence of an immense assemblage.

The new railroad route to California by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has served a notice that it will not receive freight for the Pacific Coast. This is regarded as a move on the part of Jay Gould to retain the business for the Central Pacific Road.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES has appointed a commission to make a thorough examination into the alleged steamboat mail service irregularities on the several routes centering at Memphis. The commission will also look into the management of the Post-office in that city.

JAMES O'BRIEN, alias Robert Lind-say, who testified falsely, as afterward confessed, in the Moray case, has been sentenced by Judge Cowing, of the New York Court of General Sessions, to imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison for eight years.

HON. HIRSH PRICE, of Iowa, recently nominated for Indian Commissioner, has assumed control of the office as far as he can under the circumstances until he is confirmed. He can not sign official papers, but his authority will be recognized in the Interior Department, and therefore his Indian policy will be at once put in force. He will undoubtedly be one of the first confirmed when the Senate dead-locks is broken.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY BLISS, of St. Louis, has had a conference with the United States Attorney-General in regard to the prosecution of the parties connected with the extensive Missouri land frauds recently discovered. The Attorney-General decided that the proper course is to prosecute accused persons before the United States Court, and not before State Courts. Mr. Bliss will accordingly prosecute the accused vigorously.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has written a letter, addressed to John A. Martin, of Kansas, which is attracting some attention. In it he expresses the opinion that both the Democratic and Republican parties are controlled by the monopolists, and that neither can assert its will or policy, or that of its constituents. He believes the disintegration of existing parties and a general reorganization of political elements is the only solution of pending political difficulties.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: A movement to unite the Republicans, Greenbackers and Independents of Mississippi in opposition to the Democrats in the approaching State election has been organized. Ex-Congressman McKee has been appointed to organize the Fusion Committee and he will be the candidate of the Fusionists for Governor, and they count upon getting many Democratic votes. The President sustains the movement and will give it his countenance and support. Similar movements are being organized in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, and it is expected to make it general in the South.

It is estimated from the official records in the Surveyor-General's Office that 227,000 acres of land have been submerged on the Dakota side of the Missouri River during the recent overflow. The region inundated embraces portions of Yankton, Clay and Union Counties, and is thickly settled, being the oldest occupied land in the Territory. The War Department has been authorized to issue army rations for two weeks, and clothing and supplies. An arrangement was also made by which salt meat, which can not be furnished at needed points in sufficient quantities by the War Department, will be furnished through the Interior Department from Indian supplies, to be replaced eventually by the War Department.

SECRETARY WINDOM's plan of extending the matured 6-per-cent. bonds at 31-2 per-cent interest is said to receive the almost unanimous concurrence of the banks and other holders of the bonds. Any holder of these securities can have them continued at the pleasure of the Government, at the rate of 31-2 per-cent. interest, by forwarding them to the Treasury Department to be stamped, semi-annual interest payments to be made by check to the holder's address. The Government will pay no expense of transportation on bonds received, but will return such securities by prepaid registered mail. It is believed the same course will be pursued with the maturing 5-per-cent. bonds.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

ABIEL WILSON, a wealthy bachelor, of North Andover, Mass., was awakened by the noise of footsteps in the house on the morning of the 13th. He remained awake until about 4 o'clock, when the door of his chamber was burst in and two men rushed into the room. He seized his rifle, which was standing near the bed, and fired, hitting the foremost burglar. Both fled down the stairs after the shooting and Mr. Wilson arose from his bed. He found finger marks in blood on the plastering at the west window, and about 120 feet from the house found the body of a young man behind a stone wall. It proved to be that of Arthur Foster, a student of theology at Phillips Academy. He had been shot in the left arm, the ball passing into his chest and through his heart. A few minutes afterwards Luther Foster, twin brother of the killed burglar, appeared on the scene, and confessed that he and Arthur had conspired to burglarize the house. He said his brother fell dead after jumping from the window.

STOCKTON's gang of desperadoes are still operating in Arriba County, N. M., and committing murder. Adjutant-General Frost reports from there that he can not organize his militia to fight the desperate gang, being unable to obtain transportation from here for his arms and other equipments.

L. H. PHILLIPS, a farmer of Liberty Township, Warren County, Iowa, horribly maltreated his wife, and drove her from the house. Twelve of the neighbors subsequently armed themselves and went to Phillips' house, for the purpose, as alleged, of protecting his wife, who had meanwhile returned to her home. A melee occurred, in which Phillips was shot dead. The parties engaged in the affair have been put under arrest and held for the Grand Jury to determine their responsibility.

The employees of the Consolidated Street-car Company of Cincinnati struck on the 14th for an advance in wages, causing a general stoppage at street-car traffic on all the lines controlled by the company, which comprise some thirteen different routes, covering all the principal thoroughfares in the city. The Covington and Newport employees also voted to take a hand in the strike. The rate of wages heretofore paid has been from \$1.50 to \$1.75, employees being required to work fifteen hours per day, not exceeding Sunday. The advanced rate demanded is \$2.00 and \$2.25 per day. The company express a determination not to accede to the demands of the strikers, and say they will have no difficulty in supplying their places at the old rate of wages.

JAMES DALEY, proprietor of the Connaught (Ireland) Telegraph, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. The arrest caused considerable excitement.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, the distinguished English preacher and author, is dead.

PARNELL, addressing a Land League conference at Dublin, characterized many of the provisions of the Land bill as illusory, particularly the provisions for securing free sale. The bill, he said, would not benefit tenants in arrears. Dillon said the bill, if passed, would destroy the power of the Land League, and warned the tenant farmers against being led to accept it. A resolution passed declaring the bill inadequate.

CADET BUCK, of Texas, who shot John G. Thompson, Jr., of Ohio, a student preparing for West Point Academy, has been tried and acquitted.

A POST-MORTEM examination held on the body of Hattie Denell, the Iowa City fast girl, showed that there was not a single drop of blood in her body, and that her stomach was entirely void of substance. The body weighed forty-five pounds.

At Goffstown, N. H., an octogenarian named Franklin Aiken was overcome by smoke and excitement in trying to save his homestead from fire, and was burned to death.

At Red Oak, Iowa, on the 14th, a young lady named Sadie Spencer was struck by a locomotive and literally torn to pieces.

At DeGraff, O., on the 14th, Jonathan Thatcher and Jacob Rowley quarreled about some house rent, and Thatcher was stabbed in the neck and abdomen. The wounds are severe but not fatal. Thatcher was formerly editor of the *DeGraff Banner*.

THREE large petards thrown into houses in Madrid, Spain, caused considerable damage to property. No one hurt.

ELMORE T. COBB, son of one of the wealthiest men of Cleveland, O., blew his brains out on the 14th.

A DELEGATION of Virginia Republicans, headed by Congressman Jorgensen, called on the President on the 15th and begged him not to recognize Mahone nor to encourage any Republican coalition with him.

COL. A. J. BROAD, Head Paymaster of the U. S. Army, just returned from White River Agency, Colo., says he thinks a Ute war almost certain. The settlers are in arms in anticipation of an outbreak. There are about seventy families in the Uncompahgre country, and only 100 soldiers at the cantonment, while the Utes can muster 700 warriors. The settlers have petitioned the Governor for protection.

HENRY DUKESON (colored) was hanged at Des Arc, Ark., on the 15th, for the murder of his wife in the autumn of 1879. Several thousand people witnessed the execution.

THE billiard match in New York City resulted—Schaefer 4,000, Slosson 2,780.

Two brothers, Josephus and Aristides Bass, at Magnolia, N. C., had a dispute over some work on the 15th, when the youngest pulled out a razor and cut the other's throat from ear to ear.

J. G. UNSER, a Cincinnati Post-office clerk, has been detected in robbing the mails.

Mrs. JOHN SIMMONS, her 4-year-old son, and her mother-in-law, Emily Parker, were murdered, the 14th, south of San Antonio, Texas. F. S. Phillips, a sheep-herder, is under arrest charged with the crime.

W. J. MUNDEN, member of the Lower House of the North Carolina Legislature, has eloped with the wife of J. A. Johnson. They carried off a large amount of money.

THE latest returns state that 8,000 persons were killed and 10,000 injured by the earthquake on the island of Chio. At Nevita 1,000 were killed.

CHARLES PIERREONT, freight conductor on the Laramie Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, called Roadmaster H. C. Graves out of the telegraph office at Laramie City and shot him dead on the 15th.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Particulars of the Recent Earthquake in the Island of San-Thomas of People Killed—Great Destruction Among the Non-Survivors.

San-Thomas, April 9. It is now believed that throughout the whole island, which contained 30,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed and 15 per cent. of the survivors wounded. The French, British, United States and Austrian gun vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities to the work of relief. Only ten of the inhabitants of Cheme were killed, but many houses are in ruins and 30,000 people are without shelter.

A correspondent at San-Thomas, under date of the 14th, says as follows: "I have just arrived here from Comandante, and find a picture of desolation. The island is a scene of ruin. The towns look as if they had been terribly bombarded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which lie buried an unknown number of victims. Magnetically of the remaining houses are already cracked in roof, and many fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town suffered more or less."

"The inhabitants wander about, anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property. It is said that the first person to be seen was a man who had been working of clearing away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to danger are prevented by friends or by the police. Fear, grief and despair are depicted on nearly every face. Nearly all have some sad or tragic tale to tell. The first shock was felt Sunday afternoon, about half past one o'clock. Immediately houses began to fall. Wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful series of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes and reached the open spaces. Shortly afterwards another terrible shock completed the devastation. All night shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, and each one was preceded by dull sounds like subterranean explosions. Since that frequent shocks have been felt. A few moments ago, while writing the present dispatch, I felt a slight earthquake and felt the earth tremble, but, as I am under canvas, I have nothing to fear."

"The old Genoese Fortress, containing about 400 houses, inhabited by Muslims and Jews, suffered more than the rest of the town. The ground was sunk about six feet, and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed, and several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that about thirty Muslim women were assembled in one house, not one of whom escaped. The southern part of the island is said to have suffered more than the town."

"I visited Cheme this afternoon. Only about ten inhabitants were killed, but many houses were in ruins and many more displaced. The Mayor assured me that three-fourths of the houses are in a dangerous condition. The inhabitants are afraid to live in those which are undamaged, and are seeking refuge in the open spaces. The weather is fine, but frequent shocks have been felt. Nearly all prefer to camp out. As the weather is fine the hardship in this respect is not great. It is said that throughout the district not less than 30,000 people are without shelter. In Castro the work of extracting bodies and attending the wounded is progressing rapidly, but the stalling order in the vicinity of many of the ruins proves that the former operation is far from complete. On the other hand, some wonderful escapes have occurred. One woman was buried under ruins fifty-two hours, and was rescued, having no other injury than a bruise to a child. The child is dead, but the mother is doing well."

THE MURDERERS of the Czar Tried, Convicted and Sentenced.

St. Petersburg, April 9. Is the trial of the nihilists implicated in the assassination of the late Czar, after the reading of the indictments was concluded, the President of the Court asked the prisoners whether they wished to say anything. Roussakoff, who was one of the bombs, spoke for the defense, and said he was innocent of the crime, but entered into the late conspiracy, seeing no other way out of the social troubles. Michaeloff, who was arrested as he entered Roussakoff's house, said he belonged to the "People's Party," and that he was innocent of the crime. He said he was innocent of the crime, but entered into the late conspiracy, seeing no other way out of the social troubles. Michaeloff, who was arrested as he entered Roussakoff's house, said he belonged to the "People's Party," and that he was innocent of the crime. He said he was innocent of the crime, but entered into the late conspiracy, seeing no other way out of the social troubles.

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A TERRIBLE STORY OF HARDSHIP AND STARVATION.

New York, April 11. The steamer *Nebo*, from the Pacific, arrived today. Captain Gordon reports that he had been in the Pacific for seven days, out of provisions and supplied her. The crew were in the most deplorable condition, having subsisted for several days on strips of leather soaked in lamp-oil, until the oil gave out, and then on the Captain's dog, after which there was nothing but cannibalism and death staring them in the face. To add to their sufferings, two vessels passed several days before without short distance, but paid no attention to their signals of distress.

"We are starving to death! We are starving to death!" exclaimed a man in the stern-sheets, excitedly. "What do you say you are starving?" demanded the Captain sternly, in surprise. "Yes, we are starving, Sir, this is all we have had to eat for nine days."

He held aloft the skin of a dog, and one of the men held up a piece of boat leather.

"God help us!" exclaimed Captain Gordon. "Come on board right away and we will do what we can for you. A ladder was then lowered, and the men were helped aboard the *Nebo* and given food. The young German commander of the *Tiger* told the Captain of the *Nebo* he had been seventy-seven days out from Liverpool with a cargo of convicts, and had been in a most deplorable condition. He was bound to Baltimore, and made Cape Henry early in January, and was blown off shore into the Gulf Stream. From that time he had been tossed and battered by the winds and waves. He had twelve men on board, and all of whom had displayed the utmost fortitude under the most trying circumstances. Provisions ran short one month ago. The beef gave out first, and then the bread, nine days ago; that is, nine days before spoken of by the *Nebo*. The last drop of water was drunk, and then the men ate everything, even to boots and shoes, had been devoured. They were literally 'without bit or sup.' The Captain's dog had been killed, skinned and eaten. Then rats were cast for the cat. The poor beast was saved by the Captain himself, who brought the men not to destroy it. The starving men spared the cat, but upon their boots, soaked the strip in lamp oil, and ate them. This horrible food gave out, and then the poor wretches ate each other suspiciously and hungrily, and we were saved. The cat, which could have been a great help, was not to be trusted. The Captain hid it, and the pangs of hunger were unappeased for five days. Some of the men meditated suicide. God knows how many of them thought of murder and cannibalism. Had the steamer not come to the rescue, the Captain of the *Tiger* said he thought he would have starved to death on the sea."

When the first boat-land arrived the mate leaped aboard the *Tiger*, eating a biscuit. He was pounced upon by his shipmates, who then fought the dog for a crack. They then turned upon the other provisions and tore them in the same way as famished wolves might have done. The officer of the *Nebo* said: "We got the provisions on board and set them at large once more. They took the rats out of their traps, and the long-haired men, and secured in our wake. The wind was right aft, but the vessel's bottom was so full of barnacles that she could not make much headway. She was able to get away, however, and when last we saw her she was still in the Gulf Stream."

Far Northwest Winter Experiences.

A story told by Joseph Sterrett, of Big Lake, Dakota, who has just managed to break through the terrible snow blockade in that country, and who has just returned to the settlement of the troubles experienced by the settlers of the Northwest during the severe winter. Mr. Sterrett pre-empted 100 acres of farm land in Big Lake two years ago, and at once moved on with his family and settled upon the land. At the end of the year he was in shape for farming, and had a comfortable cabin. Last year he harvested sixty acres of wheat, twenty-five bushels to the acre, and realized \$1,200. He laid in a quantity of fuel, and prepared for winter, but it proved more severe than he or his neighbors had calculated. In fact, Sterrett's better preparation for the rigors of the season turned out to be the only means which prevented himself, family and several neighbors from starving or freezing to death. In February he found it necessary to rescue the entire families of two neighboring farmers, who were perishing from perishing by cold by taking them into his own house. The cold was so steady and so bitter that before the season was half over the fuel which he had gathered to last until spring was all consumed. Then he and the men started with him went out and took down the fences and outhouses and burned them. The heavy snow-fall, which at this time blocked the railroads, was piled in such drifts about the house where Sterrett and his neighbors were domiciled as to absolutely cut off all communication with the outside world. The mercury fell lower than ever, the winds grew fiercer, and the surrounding snow craked and solidified. At this time the men dug their way, or rather mined it, through the blockade to the railway near by, and dug out ties which they chopped up. Soon after this, a heavy snow-fall came, and saved their lives and children from freezing. When the ties and telegraph poles that could be reached were consumed, it was decided to dig through to the cabins of those sheltered in Sterrett's house, and break them up. This was done, and the men were still continuing, Sterrett's furniture was next sacrificed, even to the bedsteads, trunks and children's toys. While the cold-imprisoned pioneers were upon this last supply of fuel a consultation was held, and it was decided to make a desperate attempt to drive through the deadly blizzard on the crust for relief. John Becker agreed to go. A sleigh was prepared, and with five horses hitched to it Becker started. It was a terrible undertaking, and when the men left there was no reason to expect on his checks. Becker persisted in taking a fine shepherd dog. He gave as his reason: "I don't know what may happen; I would rather bury Carlo in my belly than have him freeze to death." Sterrett and his companions became alarmed when they saw the sleigh and Becker did not return, and they started out for him. They had not gone far when they came across a hole in a drift where Becker had broken through. The man was found curled up in the sleigh, frozen dead. His faithful dog was lying huddled up against his breast, dead. The five horses were standing lifeless on their feet, all frozen stiff. The men carried Becker's body back, made a coffin of the sleigh, nailed the corpse up in it, and then severely nailed it in the corner until the weather should permit them to bury it. The men then returned, and just as the party was on the point of despair, the weather moderated sufficiently to break the snow blockade, and Sterrett and friends found relief. A neighboring family, living in the same predicament, happened to be in the house when the blockade broke, and the people like the country, and say they will stay and in the future be prepared for severe winters. They are, however, not alone, and the ownership of land in the town so novel and peculiar that they will not give it up. —*Independent Press*, Cap. Boston, Globe.

Prof. Proctor's Romance.

Some weeks ago Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the noted scientist and astronomer, quietly made advent into our midst unheralded. He took quarters at the Pacific Hotel, and there has been ever since until Monday last, when he took his leave of the city. Many, perhaps, have marveled at his continued stay here, but this was doubtless partially offset by an injury he received in a wreck out on a short way on the Hannibal Road on the 23d of last month. The famous Professor found in St. Joseph more than a passing cause for remaining so long. Long ere arriving here he had met, wooed and won one of St. Joseph's most lovely ladies. It was in lands far distant, separated by the broad blue ocean and under circumstances strangely peculiar, furnishing data for a romance in real life which ranks in the top list.

Sometime during the early part of last year Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crawley, of St. Joseph, left here seeking the health of the former in foreign climes. He had been quite unwell for a long time, and his family physician and friends prescribed a sea voyage and a stroll on the shores beyond a very salutary remedy. Mr. Crawley was generally known here, and was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends who had been won to his favor by his generous nature and kind, Christian character. He was the leading local representative of the St. Joseph and Western Division of the Union Pacific Railway, and held this important post for a number of years. Ill-health coming upon him, he took to lighter work with less responsibility, and accepted a position tendered him in the office of the Bluffs Road here. This he had to give up, and shortly afterward started on his voyage with his wife, the point of destination being Australia, which they reached in due course of time.

About the same time that Mr. and Mrs. Crawley left their native soil, the famous astronomer, Prof. Proctor, set out from Liverpool, accompanied by his wife, who had long been in delicate health. Their objective point was Australia, the motives prompting the steps doubtless being about the same as in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Crawley. The health-seeking parties arrived on foreign soil about the same time, and circumstances conspired to place them in intimate acquaintance. For a time the change of climate was beneficial to the health of both invalids, but it was only temporary in both instances, and in August last they both died, their deaths occurring within a few days of each other. Both the living were grief-stricken at their loss, and the many peculiar coincidences served to arouse the sympathy of each for the other. Their mission was a fruitless one so far as saving the life of their help-mates was concerned, and shortly after they took passage in the same steamer, intending to return to their respective homes—Mrs. Crawley to America and Mr. Proctor to England. What transpired between that time and now is a mere matter of conjecture only, and while such is the case, subsequent matters which have come to light warrant the impression that before they parted they learned to look upon each other with favor, and doubtless with admiration and love. It is sufficient to know, however, that the great and learned Professor at the same time and place, as to appear on the steamer corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The experiments are as yet crude, but full of promise.

Nature unadorned—A leafless tree. —*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

It will soon be a case of sheer necessity with the sheep. —*Detroit Free Press*.

McStevens says the crowned heads of Europe are all trembling in their boots. —*N. O. Picayune*.

Why continually ask of the printer's craft? As a rule, printers are as honest as any tradesmen in the world. —*N. Y. News*.

Even the broker will get broke. —*Yankees Gazette*. But the plumber is always plumb. —*Cambridge Tribune*.

A man should always be polite to the minister who married him. Any other treatment might be misconstrued. —*Philadelphia News*.

There are 100,000 commercial travelers in this country. Among such an array of drummers there must needs be many sticks. —*Boston Transcript*.

If we ever start a newspaper we shall call it "The Blood." It would have a circulation all over the world. —*Whitall Times*. Yes, and be universally read. —*Tacoma Straits*.

"Acquires the confection," is the Boston girl's translation of "Takes the cake." Similarly, "The proper caper" becomes "The correct contortion." —*Boston Times*.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried," and then as he saw a smile go round the room, he grew red in the face, and went away, mad. —*Boston Post*.

An ethical mandarin called Naud was suspected of being a fraud. Seize a crumb was able to eat at the table. But out in the pants. —*Oh! Lawd!* —*Angela Chronicle*.

There has been a great deal of bad feeling between two Galveston families, hence there was much surprise when they intermarried. A friend, in speaking to the father of the bride, asked if the families had made friends. "Not a bit of it. I hate every bone in my son-in-law's body." "Why did you let him marry your daughter, then?" "To get even with him. I guess you don't know that girl's mother as well as I do." —*Galveston News*.

The recklessness with which some persons, when sick, swallow anything that anyone sees fit to recommend is likely to benefit them, has been illustrated fresh by three grown Yankees of the farming persuasion, resident in South Hadley, in the State of Massachusetts. They were sick; a neighboring ruralist brought them some stuff in a bottle, which he said he had found under a fence, and had used with gratifying results; they dosed themselves with it on this recommendation; the stuff turned out to be horse liniment; one of the men is in a very bad way, and all three have sued the neighbor.

—During the past forty years the Rhode Island Legislature has framed thirty-eight different dog laws.

—Whittaker is going to lecture.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Statistics collected by Prof. C. G. Rockwood show that since March 1, 1880, there have occurred on the American continent forty-five earthquakes—thirty-five on the North American continent, four on the West India Islands, and six in South America.

A correspondent of the Michigan *Medical News* cites two instances which tend to show that door and window-screens protect the inmates of houses provided with them from malaria. It is certainly a precaution worth trying by those compelled to live in malarial districts.

The works for the proposed tunnel from Dover to Calais have made such satisfactory progress that its promoters are now able to employ three shifts of men constantly throughout the twenty-four hours, and are sanguine of being able to bore about thirty feet per day when all the machinery is completed.

In a paper on dew and fog, Herr Dines says that morning fog along a river course arises when the water is warmer than the air over it, the evaporation going on more quickly than the vapor can be carried away, and is, therefore, condensed and spread as a fog. The evening fog on moist, low-lying meadow land he attributes to a lowering of temperature of the grass surface by radiation, and a consequent condensation of the aqueous vapor in the lowest layers of the atmosphere.

The explorations recently made of deep-sea bottoms show a novel constituent of such bottoms to be punice dust, arising, it is presumed, from submarine volcanic action; so general is it, in fact, that it rarely fails to appear when carefully looked for in any of the dredgings, and it is believed to be the chief origin of the deep-sea clays. An additional element, which appears to have been detected at great depths, is "cosmic dust," or dust formed of aerolites. Another interesting point in these explorations is the finding of manganese peroxide in nodules enclosing organic remains—shells' teeth and pieces of bone.

The works for the Paris Exhibition of electricity will soon begin. A viaduct will be built for the English electric railway by Siemens, which will convey visitors from the Place de la Concorde to the Palais de l'Industrie. The internal arrangements will only be made at the end of the Art Exhibition, which will take place from May to July. The French exhibitors of the electric light have come to an agreement in order to combine for the illumination of the nave and other parts. They are trying to obtain from the High Commission an indemnity for their working expenses.

Mr. Shelford Bidwell describes in *Nature* the result of some experiments in sending pictures by the telegraph. This he accomplished by using an apparatus resembling Bakewell's well-known copying telegraph. In the transmitter the image was focused upon a revolving cylinder, to which a selenium cell is attached. At the other end of the wire a platinum point presses against the surface of sensitive paper prepared by passing it through a strong solution of equal parts of iodide of potassium and water. The arrangement is such that the selenium cell, by intercepting the current, causes a white spot to appear on the receiver corresponding in shape and size to the picture focused on the transmitting cylinder. The experiments are as yet crude, but full of promise.

Nature unadorned—A leafless tree. —*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

It will soon be a case of sheer necessity with the sheep. —*Detroit Free Press*.

McStevens says the crowned heads of Europe are all trembling in their boots. —*N. O. Picayune*